

UTILITY  
PATENT APPLICATION  
TRANSMITTAL

(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))

Attorney Docket No.

35.C14758

First Named Inventor or Application Identifier

SUSUMU YASUDA, ET AL.

Express Mail Label No.

APPLICATION ELEMENTS

See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.

ADDRESS TO:

Assistant Commissioner for Patents  
Box Patent Application  
Washington, DC 20231

1. ☒ Fee Transmittal Form  
(Submit an original, and a duplicate for fee processing)

6. ☐ Microfiche Computer Program (Appendix)

2. ☒ Specification Total Pages **28**

7. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission  
(if applicable, all necessary)

3. ☒ Drawing(s) (35 USC 113) Total Sheets **7**

a. ☐ Computer Readable Copy

b. ☐ Paper Copy (identical to computer copy)

4. ☒ Oath or Declaration Total Pages **1**

c. ☐ Statement verifying identity of above copies

a. ☐ Newly executed (original or copy)

b. ☒ Unexecuted for information purposes

c. ☐ Copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d))  
(for continuation/divisional with Box 17 completed)  
[Note Box 5 below]

i. ☐ DELETION OF INVENTOR(S)  
Signed Statement attached deleting  
inventor(s) named in the prior application, see  
37 CFR 1.63(d)(2) and 1.33(b).

5. ☐ Incorporation By Reference (useable if Box 4c is checked)  
The entire disclosure of the prior application, from which a copy of  
the oath or declaration is supplied under Box 4c, is considered as  
being part of the disclosure of the accompanying application and is  
hereby incorporated by reference therein.

ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PARTS

8. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s))

9. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(b) Statement ☐ Power of Attorney  
(when there is an assignee)

10. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable)

11. ☒ Information Disclosure Statement (IDS)/PTO-1449 ☒ Copies of IDS Citations

12. ☐ Preliminary Amendment

13. ☒ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP 503)  
(Should be specifically itemized)

14. ☐ Small Entity ☐ Statement filed in prior application  
Statement(s) Status still proper and desired

15. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s)  
(if foreign priority is claimed)

16. ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

17. If a CONTINUING APPLICATION, check appropriate box and supply the requisite information:

☐ Continuation ☐ Divisional ☐ Continuation-in-part (CIP) of prior application No. \_\_\_\_\_

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CLAIMS	(1) FOR	(2) NUMBER FILED	(3) NUMBER EXTRA	(4) RATE	(5) CALCULATIONS
	TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(c))	30-20 =	10	X \$ 18.00 =	\$ 180.00
	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 cfr 1.16(b))	1-3 =	0	X \$ 78.00 =	\$ 0.00
	MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable) (37 CFR 1.16(d))			\$ 260.00 =	\$ 0.00
				BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a))	\$ 690.00
	Total of above Calculations =				\$ 870.00
	Reduction by 50% for filing by small entity (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28).				
	TOTAL =				\$ 870.00

19. Small entity status

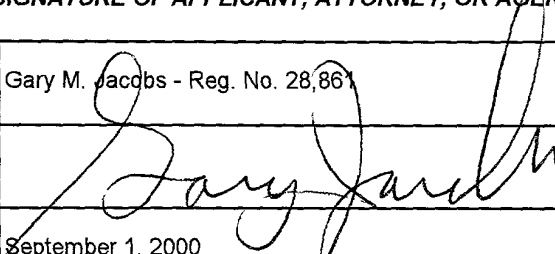
- a. ☐ A Small entity statement is enclosed
- b. ☐ A small entity statement was filed in the prior nonprovisional application and such status is still proper and desired.
- c. ☐ Is no longer claimed.

20. ☒ A check in the amount of \$ 870.00 to cover the filing fee is enclosed.

21. ☐ A check in the amount of \$ \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the recordal fee is enclosed.

22. The Commissioner is hereby authorized to credit overpayments or charge the following fees to Deposit Account No. 06-1205:

- a. ☒ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16.
- b. ☐ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17.
- c. ☐ Fees required under 37 CFR 1.18

SIGNATURE OF APPLICANT, ATTORNEY, OR AGENT REQUIRED	
NAME	Gary M. Jacobs - Reg. No. 28,861
SIGNATURE	
DATE	September 1, 2000

GMJ/cmv

ELECTROMAGNETIC ACTUATOR, ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD, AND  
OPTICAL SCANNER USING THE SAME ELECTROMAGNETIC ACTUATOR

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5 Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to an  
electromagnetic actuator as an electro-mechanical  
converter using electromagnetic force, optical scanner  
and their manufacturing method, and more particularly,  
10 to a micro-electromagnetic actuator, which can be  
manufactured by a micro-machining technology, being  
easier to control and able to have larger strokes than  
a conventional electromagnetic actuator, and its  
manufacturing method.

15 Related Background Art

The mainstream of actuators manufactured by  
conventional micro-machining technologies has been  
actuators using an electrostatic force or piezoelectric  
phenomenon. However, actuators using electromagnetic  
20 power are also increasingly being developed as it is  
becoming easier to use magnetic materials by a micro-  
machining technology in recent years.

Fig. 7 is an example of an electromagnetic linear  
actuator for positioning a hard disk head (U.S. Patent  
25 No. 5,724,015). The actuator in Fig. 7 comprises fixed  
cores 1004a and 1004b, coils 1005a and 1005b wound  
around the fixed cores fixed on a substrate (not shown

in the figure) and a movable element 1003 supported by means of a spring 1007 in such a way that the movable element 1003 is movable relative to the fixed cores 1004a and 1004b. These structures are manufactured on the substrate using a micro-machining technology.

When the coil 1005a of this actuator is energized, the movable element 1003 is attracted to the fixed core 1004a and the movable element 1003 moves leftward in the figure. On the contrary, when the coil 1005b is energized, the movable element 1003 moves rightward in the figure. The force  $F_1$  generated by this actuator is given by the following expression:

$$F_1 = 0.5 \mu_0 N_1^2 i_1^2 w_1 t_1 x_1^{-2} \quad (1)$$

, where  $\mu_0$  is vacuum magnetic permeability;  $N_1$ , the number of coil turns;  $i_1$ , a current that flows through the coils 1005a and 1005b;  $w_1$ , width of the magnetic pole;  $t_1$ , thickness of the magnetic pole; and  $x_1$ , length of the gap. The displacement of this actuator is calculated from the following relationship, where the spring constant of the spring 1007 is assumed to be  $k_1$ :

$$F_1 = k_1 x_1 \quad (2)$$

However, as is clear from expression (1), with the actuator above, the generated force  $F_1$  is not determined by the current  $i_1$  alone and is inversely proportional to the square of the gap  $x_1$ . Thus, the actuator above has a problem that it is hard to control.

Another problem is that when the initial gap is increased, the generated force reduces suddenly, making it impossible to increase strokes.

5 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention has been implemented to solve the above problems of the prior arts and it is an object of the present invention to provide an electromagnetic actuator, optical scanner and their  
10 manufacturing method capable of facilitating control over the electromagnetic actuator manufactured by micro-machining technology and increasing strokes.

The above object will be achieved by an electromagnetic actuator comprising:

- 15 a core with a coil wound around;  
a stator magnetically coupled at both ends of the core;  
a movable element that can be displaced relative to the stator; and  
20 a supporting means for supporting the movable element,

wherein the stator and the movable element each have a projection and a depression perpendicular to their respective displacement directions and are placed  
25 in such a way that the projection and depression of the stator engage with the projection and depression of the movable element.

The above object will also be achieved by an optical scanner comprising a movable mirror and the electromagnetic actuator mechanically connected with the movable mirror.

5           Furthermore, the above object will also be achieved by a method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator with a process of manufacturing the stator, the movable element and the supporting means, comprising:

10           a step of forming a sacrificial layer on a substrate;

            a step of forming an electrode layer on the substrate and the sacrificial layer;

15           a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on the electrode layer;

            a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in an opening of the insulated female mold layer on the electrode layer; and

20           a step of removing the insulated female mold layer and the sacrificial layer.

The method of manufacturing the above electromagnetic actuator with a process of manufacturing the core and the coil comprising:

25           a step of forming a coil lower wiring on the substrate;

            a step of forming a first insulating layer on the coil lower wiring;

a step of forming an electrode layer on the first insulating layer;

a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on the electrode layer;

5 a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in the opening of the insulated female mold layer on the electrode layer;

a step of forming a second insulating layer on the magnetic layer; and

10 a step of forming coil upper wiring on the second insulating layer.

Details will be given in the embodiments, which will be described later.

15 BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a drawing to explain a linear actuator of Embodiment 1 of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a drawing to explain the principle of operation of the present invention;

20 Figs. 3AM, 3AC, 3BM, 3BC, 3CM, 3CC, 3DM, 3DC, 3EM, 3EC, 3FM, 3FC, 3GM, 3GC, 3HM, 3HC, 3IM, 3IC, 3JM and 3JC are drawings to explain a manufacturing method of Embodiment 1 of the present invention;

25 Fig. 4 is a drawing to explain a rotary actuator of Embodiment 2 of the present invention;

Fig. 5 is a drawing to explain an optical scanner of Embodiment 3 of the present invention;

Figs. 6A and 6B are drawings to explain operation of Embodiment 3 of the present invention; and

Fig. 7 is a drawing to explain a micro-electromagnetic actuator of prior art.

5

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Embodiments of the present invention will be explained below.

Fig. 2 is a drawing to explain the principle of operation of the electromagnetic actuator according to an embodiment of the present invention. When a current is supplied from a power supply 220 to a coil 205, magnetic flux is generated in the coil 205. This magnetic flux goes through a magnetic circuit comprised of a core 204, a fixed magnetic pole 202a, air gaps between the comb teeth, a movable magnetic pole 203, the other air gaps between the comb teeth and a fixed magnetic pole 202b, in this order. Reference character K denotes a hinge spring.

Here, magnetic resistance  $R_g(x)$  of the air gaps between the comb teeth is given:

$$R_g(x) = \frac{d}{\mu_0 \ln(x+x_0)} \quad (3)$$

, where  $\mu_0$  is vacuum magnetic permeability; d, distance



of the air gap;  $t$ , thickness of the comb teeth;  $n$ , the number of gaps;  $x$ , displacement of the movable magnetic pole; and  $x_0$ , initial overlap length. Potential energy  $W$  of the entire magnetic circuit and generated force  $F$  in the air gaps are expressed:

$$W = -\frac{1}{2}(R + 2R_g(x))(Ni)^2 = -\frac{(Ni)^2}{2}\left(R + \frac{2d}{\mu_0 t n(x+x_0)}\right) \quad (4)$$

$$F = -\frac{dW}{dx} = \frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{2d}{\mu_0 t n(x+x_0)^2}\right)\left(R + \frac{2d}{\mu_0 t n(x+x_0)}\right)^{-2}(Ni)^2 \quad (5)$$

, where  $R$  is the magnetic resistance of the area other than the air gaps;  $N$  is the number of turns of the coil; and  $i$  is a current that flows into the coil.

Here, if the actuator is manufactured with a material with magnetic permeability sufficiently large compared to vacuum magnetic permeability, then  $R$  approximates to 0 and the generated force  $F$  is given:

$$F = \frac{\mu_0 t n}{4d}(Ni)^2 \quad (6)$$

The equation makes it clear that the generated force  $F$  of the actuator of the present invention is determined only by current  $i$  but independent of displacement  $x$ . In fact, the magnetic permeability cannot become  
5 infinite, and therefore the generated force  $F$  fluctuates according to displacement  $x$ , but the percentage of the fluctuation is extremely small compared to the actuator shown in Fig. 7. That is, its control is extremely easy compared to the conventional  
10 electromagnetic actuator. In order for such a condition to be established, the magnetic flux that flows through the air gaps between the comb teeth must be sufficiently dominant compared to the magnetic flux that flows from the end of the comb teeth. Namely,  $h_1$   
15 and  $h_2$  in Fig. 2 must be sufficiently large compared to  $d$ . It is preferable that  $h_1$  and  $h_2$  be at least twice as large as  $d$ .

At this time, a static displacement of the actuator can be calculated according to the balance  
20 between the spring force and the generated force from:

$$F = kx \quad (7)$$

, where  $k$  is a spring constant of the parallel hinge spring.

With reference now to the attached drawings,  
25 embodiments of the present invention will be explained in detail below.

[Embodiment 1]

Fig. 1 is a schematic diagram to explain the linear actuator of Embodiment 1 of the present invention. On a substrate 101, stators 102a and 102b, and support sections 106 are fixed. A movable element 103 is held at both ends by parallel hinge springs 107 and the parallel hinge springs 107 are held by the support sections 106. With such a configuration, the movable element 103 is supported onto the substrate 101 elastically with freedom of parallel translation.

Furthermore, a core 104 is placed so that both ends are magnetically connected to two stators 102a and 102b. A coil 105 is wound around core 104. The stators 102a and 102b and movable element 103 have comb-teeth-like protrusions, which are the features of the present invention and are placed in such a way that these protrusions engage with each other.

Then, the method of manufacturing the actuator of this embodiment will be explained. This embodiment uses a micro-machining technology to manufacture stators 102a and 102b, movable element 103, core 104, coil 105, support sections 106 and parallel hinge springs 107. Furthermore, coil 105 is manufactured in order of coil bottom face wiring 114 as the coil lower wiring, coil side wiring 115 and coil top face wiring 116 as the coil upper wiring. The manufacturing method will be explained in detail using Figs. 3AM to 3JM and

Figs. 3AC to 3JC. Figures 3AM to 3JM and Figures 3AC to 3JC show respectively cross-sectional views along lines M-M and C-C in Fig. 1.

5 First, coil bottom face wiring 114 is patterned on substrate 101 and bottom face wiring-core insulting layer 117 is patterned on top of the coil bottom face wiring (Figs. 3AM and 3AC).

10 Then, phospho-silica glass (PSG) layer 110 is patterned. The phospho-silica glass layer 110 will become the sacrificial layer and will be removed in a later process and will function to float parallel hinge springs 107 and movable element 103 from the substrate (Figs. 3BM and 3BC).

15 Then, chromium is evaporated as a seed electrode layer 111 for electroplating and gold is evaporated on top of it (Figs. 3CM and 3CC).

20 Then, a photoresist layer 112 is applied (Figs. 3DM and 3DC). In this embodiment, SU-8 (manufactured by Micro Chem), which is suitable for thick coating, is used to obtain a coating thickness of 300  $\mu\text{m}$ .

25 Then, the photoresist layer 112 is exposed and developed and patterning is performed (Figs. 3EM and 3EC). The parts removed in this process will become female molds for stators 102a and 102b, movable element 103, core 104, support sections 106, parallel hinge springs 107 and coil side wiring 115.

Then, a permalloy layer 113 is electroplated while

a voltage is applied to the seed electrode layer 111 (Figs. 3FM and 3FC).

Then, the photoresist layer 112 and seed electrode layer 111 are removed by dry etching (Figs. 3GM and 3GC).

Then, epoxy resin 119 is applied and the top surface is mechanically polished and flattened (Figs. 3HM and 3HC).

Then, top face wiring-core insulating layer 118 and coil top face wiring 116 are patterned on the top face of the core 104 (Figs. 3IM and 3IC).

Finally, the epoxy resin 119 and phospho-silica glass layer 110 are removed (Figs. 3JM and 3JC).

The electromagnetic actuator configured as shown above of the present invention has less influence of displacement on the generated force under the condition of a constant current, and therefore its control is easier than the conventional electromagnetic actuator.

Moreover, since the generated force is never reduced inversely proportional to the square of the gap, it is possible to increase strokes.

[Embodiment 2]

Fig. 4 is a schematic drawing to explain a rotary actuator of Embodiment 2 of the present invention.

Fig. 4 shows a core 204 and a coil 205 separately to make it easier to see.

Stators 202a and 202b and support sections 206 are

fixed onto a substrate 201. A rotor 203 is held at four corners by concentric rotary hinge springs 207. The concentric rotary hinge springs 207 are held by support sections 206. The concentric rotary hinge springs 207 are placed in such a way that its extensions in the longitudinal direction intersect at the center of the rotor 203.

With such a configuration, rotor 203 is supported onto the substrate 201 elastically with freedom of rotation on the substrate 201.

Moreover, a core 204 is placed in such a way that its both ends are magnetically connected to the two stators 202a and 202b. Fig. 4 shows the core 204 disassembled to make it easier to see. This core 204 has a coil 205 wound around. Furthermore, the stators 202a and 202b and the rotor 203 have concentric comb-teeth like protrusions, which are the features of the present invention and these protrusions are placed in such a way as to engage with each other.

The actuator of this embodiment is manufactured by first manufacturing the stators 202a and 202b, rotor 203, support sections 206 and concentric rotary hinge springs 207 on the substrate 201 using a micro-machining technology in the same way as that in Embodiment 1, and then assembling the core 204 that has been manufactured separately with the coil 205 wound around.

The actuator of this embodiment also operates according to the same principle as that for the actuator described in Embodiment 1. What is different from Embodiment 1 is that the rotor 203 rotates to be  
5 displaced because a couple of forces act on the rotor 203.

The electromagnetic actuator configured as shown above of the present invention has less influence of displacement on the generated force under the condition  
10 of a constant current, and therefore its control is easier than the conventional electromagnetic actuator.

Moreover, since the generated force is never reduced in inversely proportional to the square of the gap, it is possible to increase strokes.  
15 [Embodiment 3]

Fig. 5 is a schematic diagram to explain an optical scanner of Embodiment 3 of the present invention.

Stators 302a and 302b, support sections 306 and  
20 mirror support section 308 are fixed onto a substrate 301.

A movable element 303 is held at both ends by parallel hinge springs 307 and the parallel hinge springs 307 are supported by support sections 306.

25 Configured in this way, the movable element 303 is supported onto the substrate 301 elastically with freedom of parallel translation.

A mirror 311 is connected to the mirror support section with a flat spring 309 and supported with freedom of rotation.

5 The mirror 311 is further linked with the movable element 303 with a flat spring 310. A core 304 is placed in such a way that its both ends are magnetically connected to the two stators 302a and 302b. This core 304 has a coil 305 wound around. The stators 302a and 302b and the movable element 303 have 10 comb-teeth like protrusions, which are the features of the present invention, and these protrusions are placed in such a way as to engage with each other. These structures can be manufactured by the same process as that in Embodiment 1.

15 Figs. 6A and 6B are drawings to explain an operation of this embodiment.

Reference numeral 312 denotes a semiconductor laser and 313 denotes a laser beam. The semiconductor laser 312 is placed in such a way that the laser beam 20 313 impinges on the mirror 311. The semiconductor laser 312 can be placed on the substrate 301 or in a different place.

Fig. 6A shows a situation when the coil 305 is not energized and Fig. 6B shows a situation when the coil 25 305 is energized. From these figures, it is clearly seen that the direction of the laser beam 313 changes by energizing the coil 305.



The electromagnetic actuator of the present invention has less influence of displacement on the generated force under the condition of a constant current, and therefore is characterized in that its control is easier than the conventional electromagnetic actuator.

Moreover, since the generated force is never reduced inversely proportional to the square of the gap, it is also characterized by the ability to increase strokes. Therefore, by applying the electromagnetic actuator of the present invention to an optical scanner, it is possible to provide an optical scanner with ease of control and a large angle of deflection that can be manufactured by a micro-machining technology.

As described above, the electromagnetic actuator of the present invention has less influence of displacement on the generated force of the actuator under the condition of a constant current, it is extremely easy to control the electromagnetic actuator of the present invention compared to the conventional electromagnetic actuator.

Furthermore, since the generated force of the actuator of the present invention is never reduced inversely proportional to the square of the gap, it is possible to increase strokes.

Moreover, the present invention adopts a

configuration manufacturing the supporting means of the  
movable element and stators fixed onto the substrate,  
making it possible to easily manufacture the  
electromagnetic actuator using a micro-machining  
5 technology.

Furthermore, the present invention adopts a  
configuration creating the supporting means and fixed  
and movable magnetic poles from the same material,  
making it possible to manufacture them all together at  
10 a time.

Moreover, the present invention configures the  
supporting means with parallel hinge springs, providing  
directly operated support, free of friction and  
backlash.

15 Furthermore, the present invention can create an  
optical scanner made of a movable mirror and an  
electromagnetic actuator mechanically connected to the  
movable mirror through micro machining, making it  
possible to implement an optical scanner with ease of  
20 control and large angle of deflection.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. An electromagnetic actuator comprising:

a core with a coil wound around;

5 a stator magnetically coupled at both ends of said core;

a movable element that can be displaced relative to said stator; and

a supporting means for supporting said movable element,

10 wherein said stator and said movable element each have a projection and a depression perpendicular to their respective displacement directions and are placed in such a way that the projection and depression of said stator engage with the projection and depression  
15 of said movable element.

2. The electromagnetic actuator according to claim 1, wherein said supporting means and said stator are fixed onto a substrate.

20

3. The electromagnetic actuator according to claim 1, wherein said supporting means, said stator and said movable element are made of a same material.

25

4. The electromagnetic actuator according to claim 1, wherein said supporting means is a parallel hinge spring made up of a plurality of flat springs

combined in parallel, and the projections and  
depressions of said stator and the projections and  
depressions of said movable element are formed like  
comb-teeth parallel to the direction of movement of  
5 said parallel hinge spring.

5. The electromagnetic actuator according to  
claim 1, wherein said supporting means is a concentric  
hinge spring combining a plurality of flat springs in a  
10 concentric radial form, and the projections and  
depressions of said stator and the projections and  
depressions of said movable element are formed in a  
concentric form around the center of rotation of said  
concentric hinge spring.

15 6. An optical scanner, comprising:  
a movable mirror; and  
the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 1  
mechanically connected with said movable mirror.

20 7. A method of manufacturing the electromagnetic  
actuator according to claim 1, wherein a process of  
manufacturing said stator, said movable element and  
said supporting means comprises:

25 a step of forming a sacrificial layer on a  
substrate;  
a step of forming an electrode layer on said

substrate and said sacrificial layer;

a step of forming an insulated female mold layer  
on said electrode layer;

5 a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in an  
opening of said insulated female mold layer on said  
electrode layer; and

a step of removing said insulated female mold  
layer and said sacrificial layer.

10 8. The method of manufacturing the  
electromagnetic actuator according to claim 7, wherein  
said insulated female mold layer is comprised of  
photoresist.

15 9. The method of manufacturing the  
electromagnetic actuator according to claim 1, wherein  
a process of manufacturing said core and said coil  
comprise:

20 a step of forming coil lower wiring on the  
substrate;

a step of forming a first insulating layer on said  
coil lower wiring;

a step of forming an electrode layer on said first  
insulating layer;

25 a step of forming an insulated female mold layer  
on said electrode layer;

a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in the

opening of said insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

a step of forming a second insulating layer on said magnetic layer; and

5 a step of forming coil upper wiring on said second insulating layer.

10 10. The method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 9, wherein said insulated female mold layer is comprised of photoresist.

15 11. An optical scanner, comprising:  
a movable mirror; and  
the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 2 mechanically connected with said movable mirror.

20 12. A method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 2, wherein a process of manufacturing said stator, said movable element and said supporting means comprises:

a step of forming a sacrificial layer on a substrate;

25 a step of forming an electrode layer on said substrate and said sacrificial layer;

a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in an opening of said insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer; and

a step of removing said insulated female mold layer and said sacrificial layer.

13. The method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 12, wherein said insulated female mold layer is comprised of photoresist.

14. The method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 2, wherein a process of manufacturing said core and said coil comprise:

a step of forming coil lower wiring on the substrate;

a step of forming a first insulating layer on said coil lower wiring;

a step of forming an electrode layer on said first insulating layer;

a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in the opening of said insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

a step of forming a second insulating layer on

said magnetic layer; and

a step of forming coil upper wiring on said second insulating layer.

5           15. The method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 14, wherein said insulated female mold layer is comprised of photoresist.

10           16. An optical scanner, comprising:  
a movable mirror; and  
the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 3 mechanically connected with said movable mirror.

15           17. A method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 3, wherein a process of manufacturing said stator, said movable element and said supporting means comprises:

20           a step of forming a sacrificial layer on a substrate;

a step of forming an electrode layer on said substrate and said sacrificial layer;

a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

25           a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in an opening of said insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer; and



a step of removing said insulated female mold layer and said sacrificial layer.

18. The method of manufacturing the  
5 electromagnetic actuator according to claim 17, wherein said insulated female mold layer is comprised of photoresist.

19. The method of manufacturing the  
10 electromagnetic actuator according to claim 3, wherein a process of manufacturing said core and said coil comprise:

a step of forming coil lower wiring on the substrate;

15 a step of forming a first insulating layer on said coil lower wiring;

a step of forming an electrode layer on said first insulating layer;

20 a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in the opening of said insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

25 a step of forming a second insulating layer on said magnetic layer; and

a step of forming coil upper wiring on said second insulating layer.

20. The method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 19, wherein said insulated female mold layer is comprised of photoresist.

5

21. An optical scanner, comprising:

a movable mirror; and

the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 4 mechanically connected with said movable mirror.

10

22. A method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 4, wherein a process of manufacturing said stator, said movable element and said supporting means comprises:

15 a step of forming a sacrificial layer on a substrate;

a step of forming an electrode layer on said substrate and said sacrificial layer;

20 a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in an opening of said insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer; and

25 a step of removing said insulated female mold layer and said sacrificial layer.

23. The method of manufacturing the

electromagnetic actuator according to claim 22, wherein said insulated female mold layer is comprised of photoresist.

- 5           24. The method of manufacturing the  
electromagnetic actuator according to claim 4, wherein  
a process of manufacturing said core and said coil  
comprise:
- 10           a step of forming coil lower wiring on the  
substrate;
- a step of forming a first insulating layer on said  
coil lower wiring;
- a step of forming an electrode layer on said first  
insulating layer;
- 15           a step of forming an insulated female mold layer  
on said electrode layer;
- a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in the  
opening of said insulated female mold layer on said  
electrode layer;
- 20           a step of forming a second insulating layer on  
said magnetic layer; and
- a step of forming coil upper wiring on said second  
insulating layer.

- 25           25. The method of manufacturing the  
electromagnetic actuator according to claim 24, wherein  
said insulated female mold layer is comprised of

photoresist.

26. An optical scanner, comprising:

a movable mirror; and

5 the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 5  
mechanically connected with said movable mirror.

27. A method of manufacturing the electromagnetic  
actuator according to claim 5, wherein a process of  
10 manufacturing said stator, said movable element and  
said supporting means comprises:

a step of forming a sacrificial layer on a  
substrate;

a step of forming an electrode layer on said  
15 substrate and said sacrificial layer;

a step of forming an insulated female mold layer  
on said electrode layer;

a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in an  
opening of said insulated female mold layer on said  
20 electrode layer; and

a step of removing said insulated female mold  
layer and said sacrificial layer.

28. The method of manufacturing the  
25 electromagnetic actuator according to claim 27, wherein  
said insulated female mold layer is comprised of  
photoresist.

29. The method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 5, wherein a process of manufacturing said core and said coil comprise:

5           a step of forming coil lower wiring on the substrate;

          a step of forming a first insulating layer on said coil lower wiring;

10           a step of forming an electrode layer on said first insulating layer;

          a step of forming an insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

15           a step of electroplating a magnetic layer in the opening of said insulated female mold layer on said electrode layer;

          a step of forming a second insulating layer on said magnetic layer; and

          a step of forming coil upper wiring on said second insulating layer.

20

30. The method of manufacturing the electromagnetic actuator according to claim 29, wherein said insulated female mold layer is comprised of photoresist.

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

An electromagnetic actuator comprises:

a core with a coil wound around;

5 a stator magnetically coupled at both ends of the  
core;

a movable element that can be displaced relative  
to the stator; and

a supporting means for supporting the movable  
element,

10 wherein the stator and the movable element each  
have a projection and a depression perpendicular to  
their respective displacement directions and are placed  
in such a way that the projection and depression of the  
stator engage with the projection and depression of the  
15 movable element.

20

FIG. 1

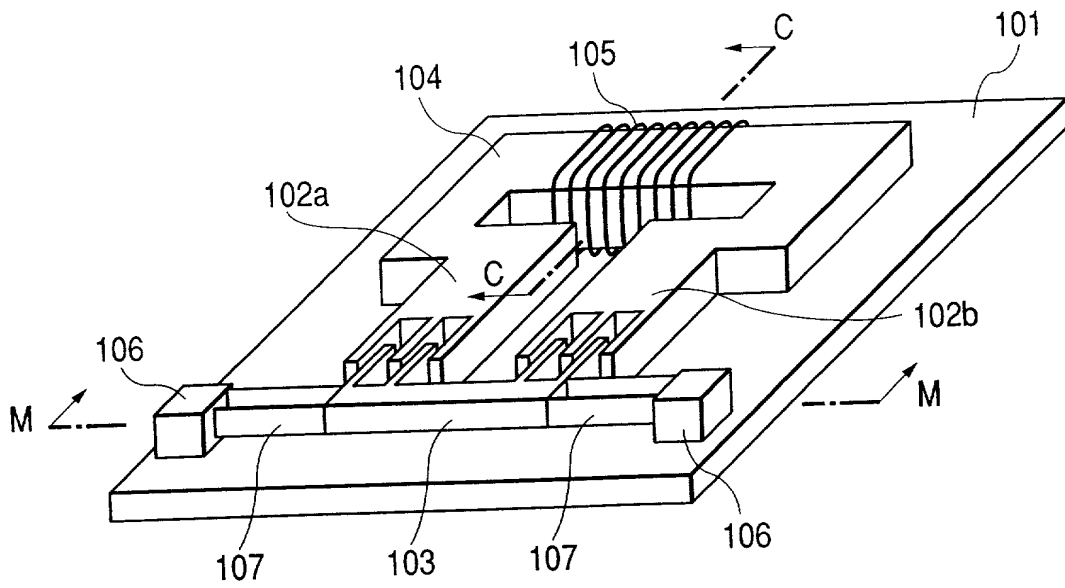
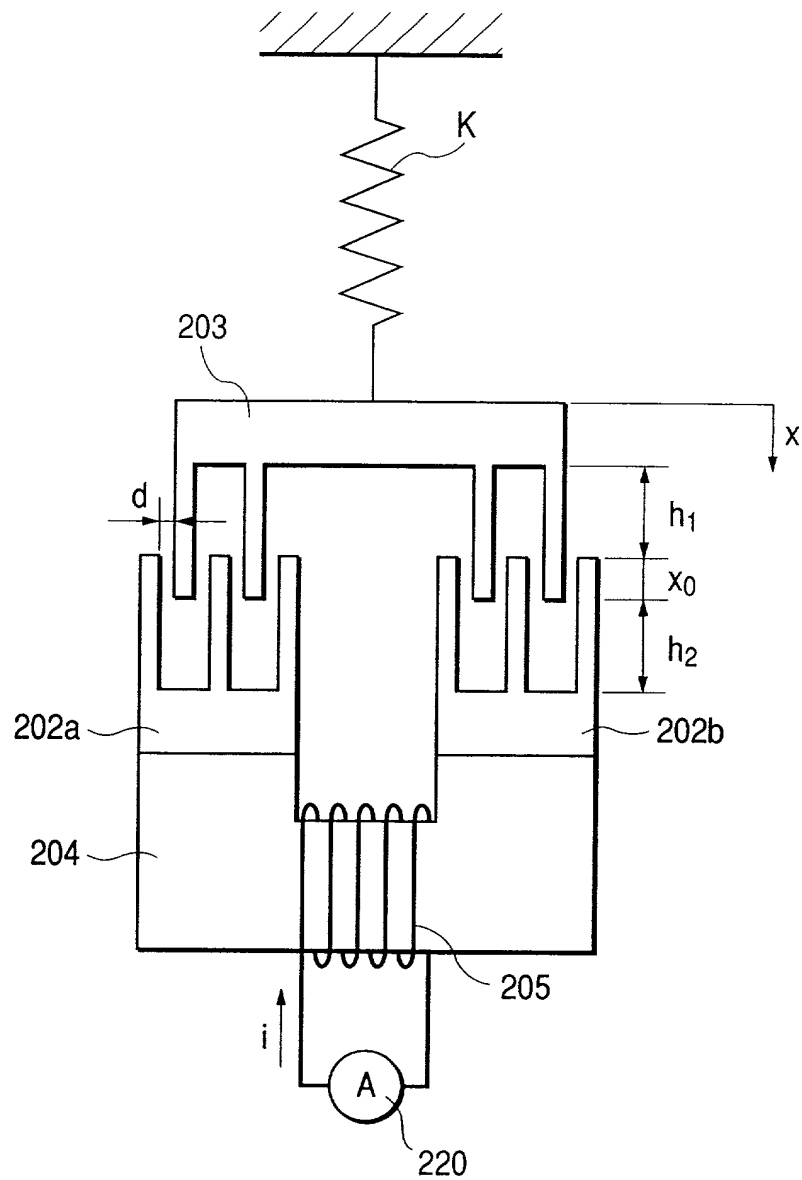


FIG. 2

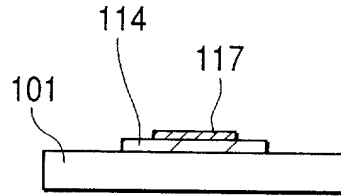




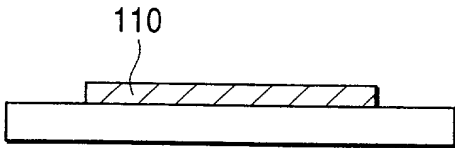
**FIG. 3AM**



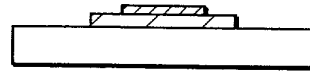
**FIG. 3AC**



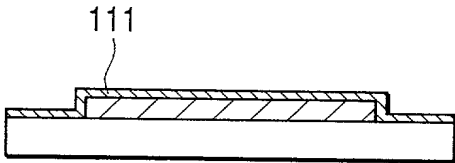
**FIG. 3BM**



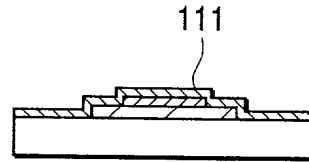
**FIG. 3BC**



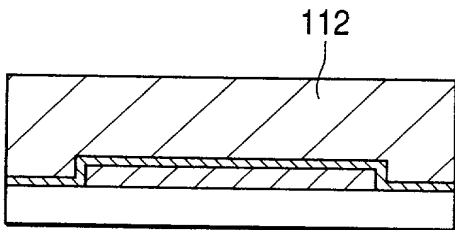
**FIG. 3CM**



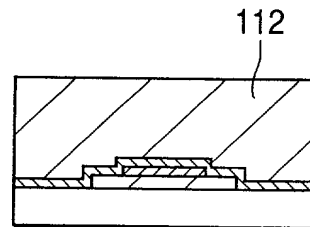
**FIG. 3CC**



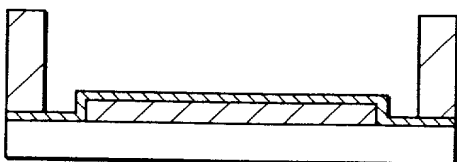
**FIG. 3DM**



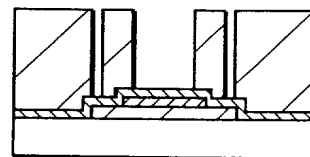
**FIG. 3DC**



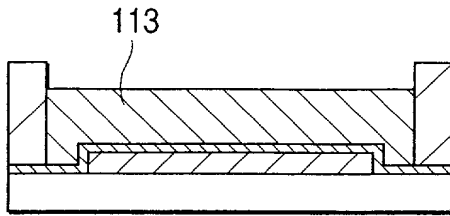
**FIG. 3EM**



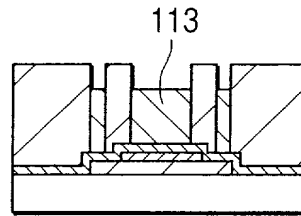
**FIG. 3EC**



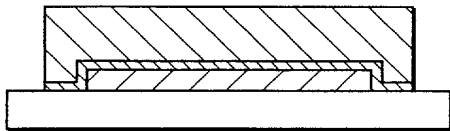
**FIG. 3FM**



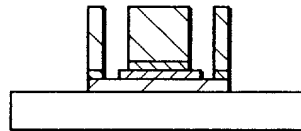
**FIG. 3FC**



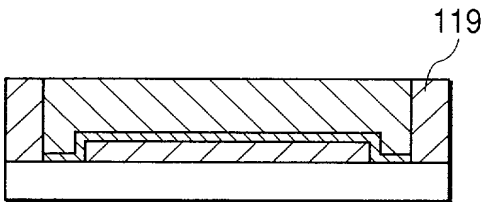
**FIG. 3GM**



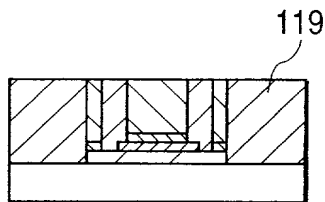
**FIG. 3GC**



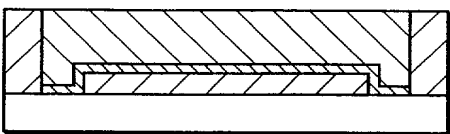
**FIG. 3HM**



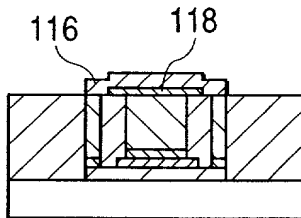
**FIG. 3HC**



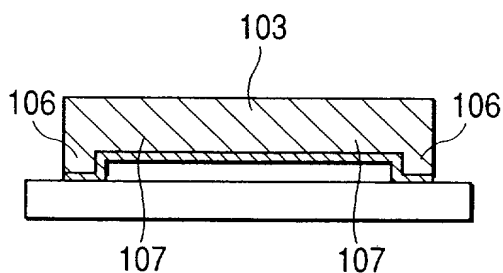
**FIG. 3IM**



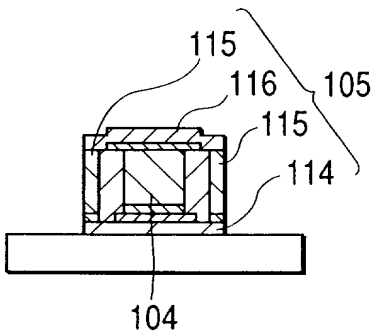
**FIG. 3IC**

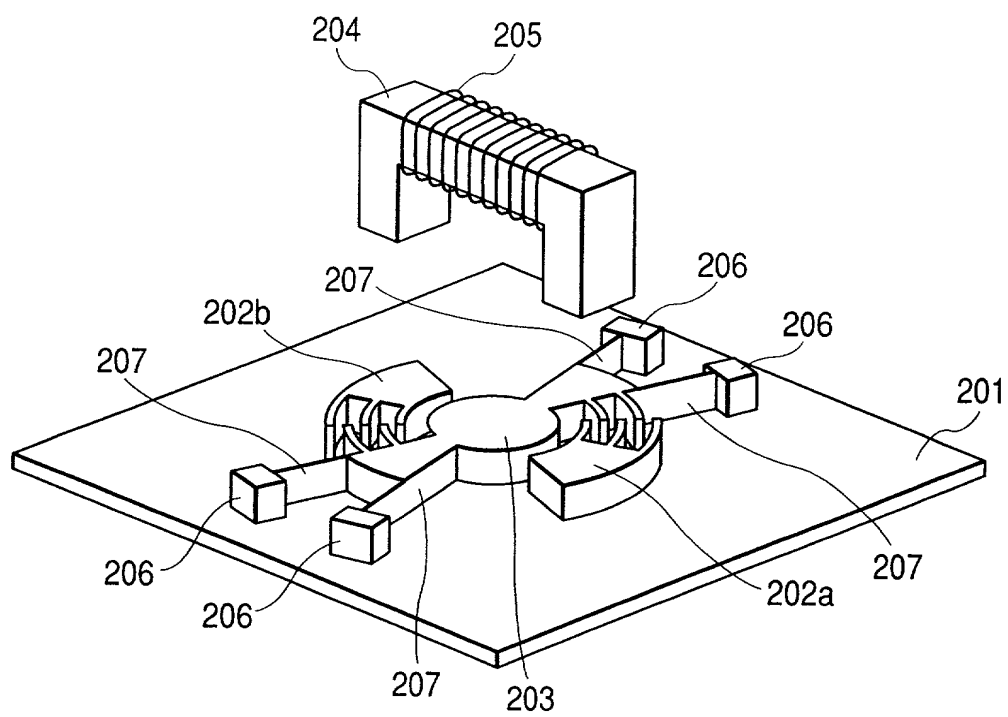


**FIG. 3JM**



**FIG. 3JC**



**FIG. 4**

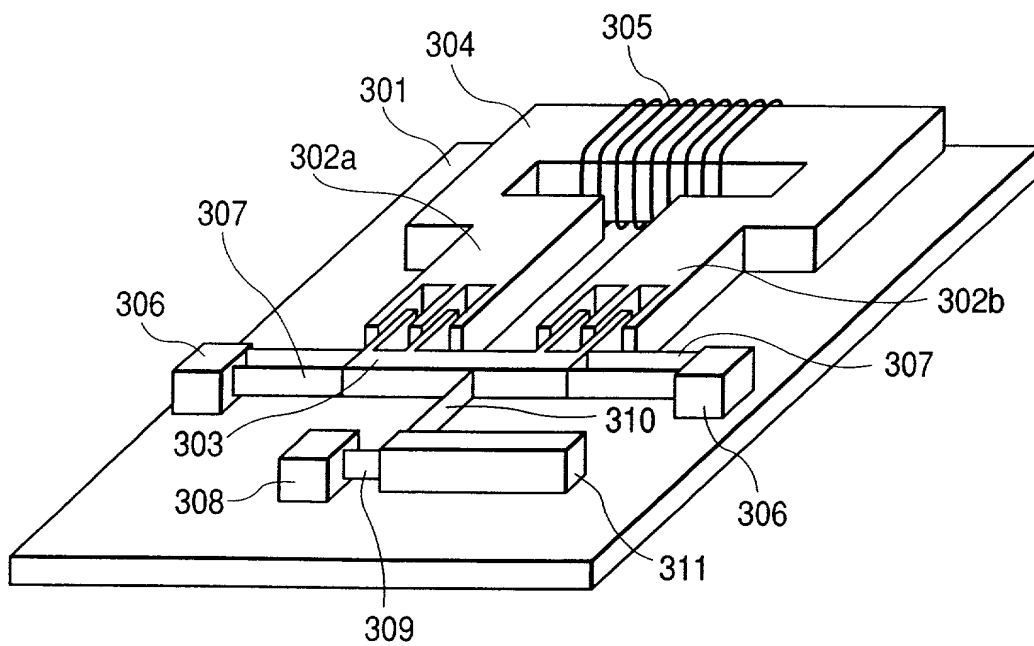
*FIG. 5*

FIG. 6A

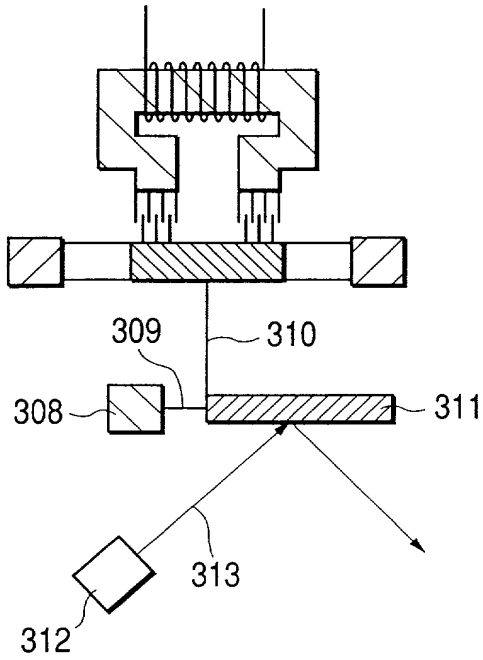


FIG. 6B

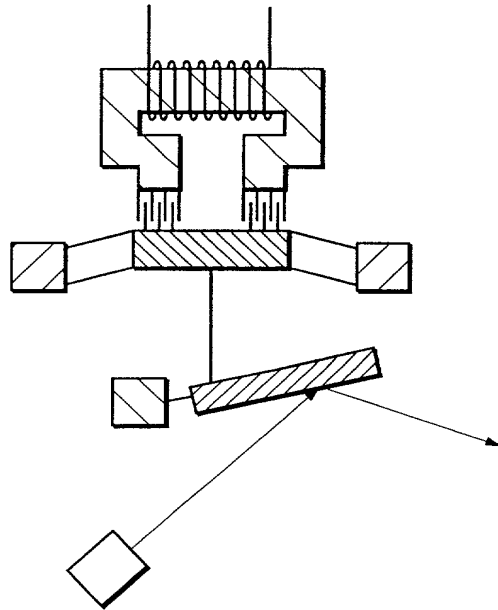
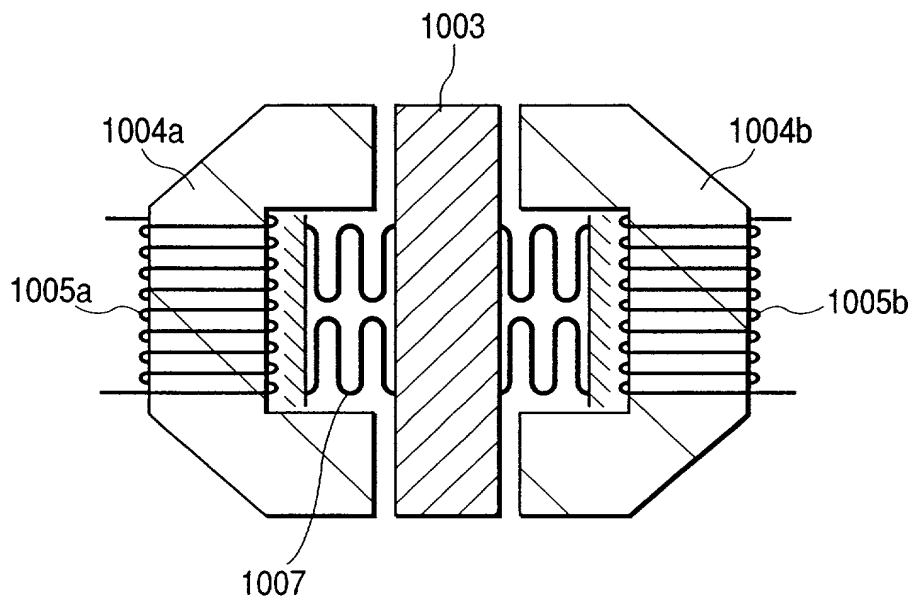


FIG. 7 PRIOR ART



**COMBINED DECLARATION AND POWER OF ATTORNEY  
FOR PATENT APPLICATION**  
(Page 1)

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled

**ELECTROMAGNETIC ACTUATOR, ITS MANUFACTURING METHOD, AND OPTICAL  
SCANNER USING THE SAME ELECTROMAGNETIC ACTUATOR** the specification of which ☒ is

attached hereto ☐ was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as United States Application No. or PCT International Application  
No. \_\_\_\_\_  
and was amended on \_\_\_\_\_ (if applicable).

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 CFR §1.56.

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. §119(a)-(d) or §365(b), of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or § 365(a) of any PCT international application which designates at least one country other than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT international application having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed:

Country	Application No.	Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)	(Yes/No) Priority Claimed
JAPAN	11-250281	03 SEPTEMBER 1999	Yes

I hereby claim the benefit under 35 U.S.C. § 120 of any United States application(s), or § 365(c) of any PCT international application designating the United States, listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States or PCT international application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. § 1.56 which became available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

Application No.	Filed (Day/Mo./Yr.)	Status (Patented, Pending, Abandoned)
-----------------	---------------------	---------------------------------------

I hereby appoint the practitioners associated with the firm and Customer Number provided below to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith, and direct that all correspondence be addressed to the address associated with that Customer Number:

**FITZPATRICK, CELLA, HARPER & SCINTO**  
Customer Number: 05514

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

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